

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Special Notice: Business Directory, \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines, \$3.00 per year for each additional line. Special Notices, (inserted and kept in place, having precedence of ordinary advertisements,) 50 cents advance on ordinary rates. Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Companies, etc., half price. Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly. All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced. Advertising Blanks Collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in Williams' 5 story block, East Milwaukee street. Jan24dt

J. O. O'F.
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week. mar18dt

P. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.
Botanic Physician, may be consulted at N. Pliny's Hotel, Janesville, Wis., in all branches of his profession. Particular attention paid to chronic cases. feb18dt

M. B. JOHNSON.
Dentist. Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap24dt

KNOWLTON & JACKSON.
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. J. H. KNOWLTON, A. A. JACKSON. ap24dt

JOHN W. WANS.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. aud24dt

J. W. D. PARKER.
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Bates Nichols, North Main street. may24dt

WILLARD MERRILL.
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap24dt

T. M. ATHERTON.
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collector, Agent, &c. Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Address, West Mitchell, Iowa. jul24dt

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy st., a few rods northwest Milwaukee street depot. jyd24dt

DR. B. F. PENDELTON.
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one door north of McKee & Brax's, Main street, Janesville, Wis. jyd24dt

SANFORD A. HUDSON.
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. jyd24dt

H. A. PATTERSON.
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite Express Office. may24dt

DOCTOR W. AMER.
Office, over Mr. Kiker's harness shop first door east of the post office. Residence corner Pleasant and Franklin st., two blocks east of the Baptist Church. jyd24dt

ELDERGE & PHASE.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. jyd24dt

NOAH NEWELL.
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lappin's Block, east side of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. jyd24dt

S. P. COLE, M. D.
Homoeopathist and Surgeon. Office at Baptist's East Store Residence, five doors south of the State House. jyd24dt

NEW YORK CASH STORE.
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Crockery, Solar, Glass, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready Made Clothing, and every article of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 24

BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS.
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. jyd24dt

W. ROBINSON.
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. ap24dt

WANTED!
Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the

REGULAR ARMY!
This Regiment offers superior inducements to all Patriotic Men. They being sure from the moment of their enlistment of the Government's support, and being commanded by Experienced Officers. Terms of enlistment, \$1.00 per month, \$15, \$15, \$15.

In case a soldier's best friend, he is sure of a good home at the soldier's Rest, or a Pension for Life. Apply for further information, and for a full and complete list of the 8th Regiment of Infantry, to the

To the Ladies of Janesville.
A Splendid lot of New Balmoral Skirts, just received. [filled] MCKEE & BRAX.

Fresh Oysters
FINEST Baltimore Oysters received daily, and sold by the can, dozen or as ordered at lowest market price. [filled] MCKEE & BRAX.

Blacksmith's Coal.
We are now selling pure Blue Island Coal at \$10 per ton, (by the ton, and also coal proportionally low. Our coal is warranted to be a No. 1. [filled] LAWRENCE & ATWOOD. Jan24dt

GLASSWARE.
RECEIVED today, a fine lot, entirely new patterns. Also, Glass, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserver Dishes, Fruit Jars, Nappies, Butter Prints, &c. Will be sold cheap. [filled] WHEELLOCK'S.

50 CARBON Black Velvet Ribbons, all number
[filled] MCKEE & BRAX.

Change of Proprietors.
I have purchased from Mr. Platt Eyclesheimer his interest in the meat market, and will hereafter continue the business. As in times past, this market will be supplied with everything pertaining to the business, and I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation I have acquired under the charge of Mr. Eyclesheimer. [filled] GEORGE A. YOUNG. Jan24dt

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THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

W. K. the undersigned, citizens of Rock County, do hereby certify that we have purchased boots of their own manufacture from

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

Name.	Residence.	Oct.	Time Worn.
Henry Wright,	Pulaski,	10	10 months.
Michael Miao,	Pulaski,	10	2 years.
J. F. Antidell,	Rock,	10	18 months.
John J. Smith,	Rock,	10	18 months.
Robt. P. Coppings,	Janesville,	10	14 "
John J. Smith,	Pulaski,	10	12 "
S. H. Doolittle,	Janesville,	10	12 "
John Orall,	Pulaski,	10	12 "
O. R. Cushman,	Janesville,	10	12 "
Bernard Linn,	Janesville,	10	12 "
John Tracy,	Centor,	10	12 "
John Henry,	Johnstown,	10	12 "
David Smith,	Janesville,	10	12 "
I. A. J. Bennett,	M. Zion,	10	12 "
A. L. Beger,	Porter,	10	12 "
John J. Smith,	Centor,	10	12 "
James E. Cronk,	Janesville,	10	12 "
John Derrin,	Plymouth,	10	12 "
Clark Jones,	Centor,	10	12 "
James Hopkins,	Centor,	10	12 "
B. J. Smith,	Walworth Co.,	10	12 "
John J. Smith,	Janesville,	10	12 "
James Baker,	Centor,	10	12 "
James Stevens,	Fulton,	10	12 "
J. B. O'Neil,	Janesville,	10	12 "
W. J. Smith,	Centor,	10	12 "
James O'Neil,	Rock,	10	12 "
W. J. Smith,	Centor,	10	12 "
G. W. Crocker,	Janesville,	10	12 "
W. J. Smith,	Janesville,	10	12 "
O. Palmer,	Johnstown,	10	12 "
Alexander Paul,	Centor,	10	12 "
W. J. Smith,	Janesville,	10	12 "
J. W. D. Parker,	Janesville,	10	12 "

and gave another another.

We certify that we have worn them constantly for the length of time hereinafter stated:

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WE WILL

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

Boston, Feb. 25.

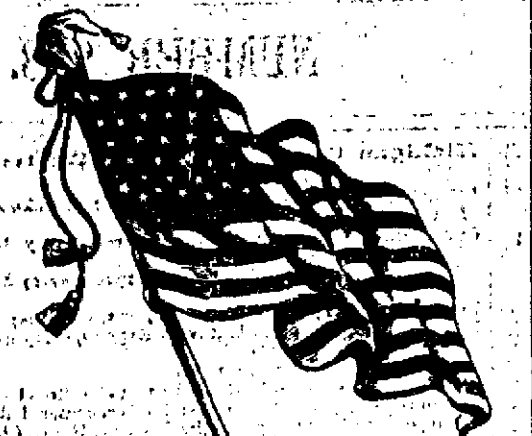
A fire here last night was among the most disastrous that ever occurred in Boston.

It raged from 10 o'clock at night until 3 o'clock in the morning. The wind blowing a furious gale from the north-west, with a blinding snow and hail storm at the time. Three firemen were killed, and one badly wounded. The entire range of buildings on Sargent's wharf, the buildings on the north side of Eastern avenue, from Commercial street to the water, including East Boston, Old Ferry Slip, and the large six story building, known as the Eastern Exchange Hotel, is among the property destroyed. The buildings on the wharf and the avenue were occupied by the Boston line of oil mills, D. Lyver & Co. mills, and a sugar mill. A portion of the latter building was occupied for the storage of flour, grain and pork. Eight hundred bales of cotton were stored in Matthews' block, and were destroyed. Five vessels at the wharf were towed out and saved. Among other occupants burned out, were John George & Co., clothing, Bryan Riggs, John Bowen, shipping office, G. F. Boyce, clothing, Maish & Co., liquor store, office of the Winnetim Ferry Co., and the office of Nathaniel Matthews, owner of two of the buildings destroyed.

During the night the large tower of the Roman Catholic church, East Boston, was blown down, demolishing the smaller tower in its fall. Several chimneys were also blown down during the gale.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Among the losses by the great fire last night, were 2,000 bales of cotton, and 8,000 bushels of corn and oats. Cowdry, dealer in pickles and preserved fruits, lost \$25,000, insured \$5,000 in Hartford. Mr. Matthews loss on his buildings is stated at \$25,000, which is insured for \$10,000. The total loss will reach \$750,000.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breaks the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

More Caving In.

Our reports to-day confirm the rumor of the surrender of Nashville, Tennessee, and announce that the legislature of the state has adjourned to Memphis to deliberate upon the flattering condition of the rebellion in the west. There is nothing so incentive to good behavior on the part of the rebels as the advance of a victorious Union army. Their loss for the "old flag" will be sensibly quickened by the presence of a few regiments of its gallant defenders, accompanied by an iron-clad gunboat or two, and a sprinkling of shells from the new mortars. Keep the good work going.

"The Poison and the Antidote."

M. H. Carpenter, Esq., made a speech on the war at Milwaukee, on the 22d inst. The news thus speaks of it:

"To the Sentinel's (wonder, about reducing South Carolina to the condition of a dependent province of the United States after their people signify their intention to resume their duties, obligations and rights under the constitution and laws of the general government, no better reply can be made than the following extract taken from Mr. Carpenter's speech, which was published and partly commended in that paper yesterday morning:

"But as soon as the south shall return to her duty and raise again the national flag, then she will be entitled to every right secured to her by the constitution as Washington signed it, and as he would, could he speak from his grave to day, urge us to obey and respect it. Treason committed by an individual can be punished by law, but will be followed by death only; not with confiscation of property beyond the life of the criminal convicted—Constitution of the U. S., Art. III."

Mr. Carpenter wrote a letter on this subject, which was published in this paper last fall. Mr. Carpenter appears to have changed his ground somewhat, since that time. In order to show what he then declared to be the law, in relation to rebels at war with the government, we quote from his letter:

"Did we (democrats) mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If all the old issues are to be forgotten, we must 'leave the dead past to bury its dead,' and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism, or abolitionism; we have simply to choose the readiest means to a wished for end."

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to maintain its authority in every state by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience is the most summary way? and if this can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, to sweep slavery away.

"The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the rebel states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And every body knows that if such were the case we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the same time as property. Grotius (the father of international law) says—Book 2, chap. V, sec. 1, (ed. by Whewell), 'Gentio says it is not against nature to despoil him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if the laws of nations permit the property of enemies to be destroyed, and ravaged, when it has perished them to be killed. Polybius says that by the laws of war, all munitions of the enemy, forts, cities, men, ships, fruits and every thing of the kind, may either be plundered or destroyed. And in Livy we read: 'There are certain rights of war which may be exercised and must be submitted to: as to burn crops, to destroy buildings, to drive off booty of cattle and men.' Again, Book 3, chap. VI: 'Of the right of acquiring things captured in war.' sec. 6, he says: 'These things are supposed to be taken from the enemy, which are taken from his subjects.' Durlanquii, vol. 2, chap. 7, says: 'As to the goods of an enemy it is certain that the state of war permits us to carry them off, to ravage, to spoil, or even entirely to despoil them.' Again, sec. 2: 'This right of spoil or plunder, extends in general to all things belonging to the enemy, and the law of nations properly so called does not exempt even sacred things.' This last quotation 'sacred things' embraces precisely what some seem to think slavery is."

This is the undoubted law of nations; and is daily acted on by independent powers at war with each other. I am not aware that it has ever been claimed for rebels that they were entitled to a more tender treatment than the laws of nations prescribe to public enemies.

The first diplomatic note addressed by this government to any foreign power, written by Mr. Jefferson, complained that the British army had carried away slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; not that the carrying away of slaves was an improper act of war, but that they had been carried away under the treaty of

peace had been signed and in direct violation of the 7th article of that treaty.
Not only would the government be justified in capturing slaves in the south, but by the familiar principles of national law, they are contraband of war, in which (if the slave trade were lawful) neutrals could not trade with the south. Articles peculiarly subservient to war, without which the enemy could not carry on the war, or which would be carried on at great advantage over her antagonist, are contraband.—Vattel's Law of Nations, Book 3, chap. 1, section 112.

This we thought sound doctrine then and we think so still. We commend it to the careful consideration of the News, and such others as argue that the rebels can resume their lost rights whenever they please.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Second Regiment.

FORT TILLAMORE, Va., Feb. 20.

Messrs. Editors:—As I have leisure, I thought I would write a few lines for your columns, to let you know the whereabouts of the "bloody" second, as it is styled by some. We have been at this camp four months and a half, being longer than we have staid at any one place before. We used to complain about moving camps so much; but since we have been here we have not had that to complain of. After we came here, as long as the good weather lasted, we were put through a routine of regimental, brigade and division drills. Reviews and inspections came in, of course, as a change from a regular order of business. And, lest there should be too much of a monotony in our military life, we used to take a tour at picketing occasionally, "just to keep our hands in." And thus it was drill, review, inspection, etc., day after day. But January comes in, and drilling ceases. Why? Because when officers with long-legged boots sank into Virginia clay about a foot, they found it rather difficult to extricate themselves, and, therefore, concluded they would give us rest until the foundation underneath got a little better.

During the month of January I think it rained here about two-thirds of the time; and as our tents are not entirely water proof, we had rather a disagreeable time. In consequence of the immense quantities of rain, which have fallen here this winter, the roads have been almost impassable. During this long spell of rainy, muggy weather, we had no news of victories by our forces to cheer our hearts. We heard a great deal about what was going to be done, but nothing about what had been done; and thus we are plodding around in the mud and rain, hearing nothing, and seeing nothing new. And it will not be wondered at if some of us got a little homesick, and had a longing for some change or something to take place which would revive our almost drooping hearts. And at last it comes.

The taking of Fort Henry gives us much gratification, and Gen. Foote is pronounced a hero by the boys here, at once; and we are almost overwhelmed with joy when we hear of the victories of Roanoke and Fort Donelson. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in this regiment, on the receipt of the surrender of Fort Donelson to our forces. The colonel got the news the night previous to its appearance in the National Republican, a Washington paper which we get in camp daily of the newspapers. The news was, of course too good to keep, and consequently we were summoned to the colonel's quarters to hear the latest from the war. When it was announced to us that Fort Donelson had been taken, Buckner, Johnson, and 15,000 prisoners, a cheer went up from the second which made the woods and hills fairly ring. The band was upon the grounds and played several tunes, and for a while all was wild excitement and joy. Short speeches were made by several of the officers.

Capt. McKee being called upon, came forward and mounted a table, which stood there, and said, "Soldiers, my heart is overjoyed at the news of the great victories which have lately been achieved by our army and navy. I believe the war is near to a close. But, boys, we all remember the 21st of July, and we all wait a chance to fight that battle again. I am satisfied from what I saw of you that day, that you have no cowards in our ranks, and know when we have another chance every man will prove himself a hero."

Lieut. Col. Fairchild next came forward, and said, "Boys, I am overjoyed at the receipt of the late news. I feel so rejoiced that I cannot speak. I feel more like shouting. Let us give three cheers for the brave boys of the west, who have so lately distinguished themselves." And as he gave the cautionary command, hip, hip, hip, the woods were made to ring with the sound of Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

By this time the boys got to feeling pretty well and concluded that they would have a little fun; and, accordingly, Capt. Randolph, when being called upon to make a speech and refused to come out, was instantly caught up by some of the boys and borne to the stand. "Boys," said he, "I suppose I have been put up here to be cheered, as all who have spoken before me have been. I am no speaker. I need to think I could fight some; I tried my hand once and you all know how I came out then. Now, boys, I want you to make a louder cheer for me than you have yet made." The boys cheered, and I guess he was satisfied, for they gave him a "rouser."

Dr. Ward was now invited to take the stand; he came forward but he seemed to lack inspiration and could not speak. He told the boys he did not feel like speaking, and attempted to get down from the stand; but the boys had made up their minds to have a speech from the Doctor, and would not let him off. He tried to get down, but in vain. The Lieutenant Colonel observing the precarious circumstances of the Doctor, considered it quite sportive, and said, "Boys, I can assure you the Doctor is a good speaker; and don't you let him off until he makes you a speech." The Doctor excused himself now from speaking, by saying he could sing better. Well, "give us a song," cried the boys. So the Doctor, after getting the Major to help him, sang a piece, and the boys were then willing to let him off for that time.

Now come forward, O'Conner, who is our noble Colonel. He said, "Soldiers! I am very glad this opportunity has presented itself. I have wanted a chance to speak to you for some time. I feel proud of you; I am proud to command so gallant a regiment. You have been in one battle, and although you suffered defeat, you did not suffer disgrace. No, upon the hearth-stones at home in Wisconsin, the merits of your noble deeds are discussed; and, wherever you are known you are high in the hearts of the people. You know when I came on here last summer, to take charge of this regiment, that I was accused of being a secessionist; and boys I want to lead you into one battle, to prove to the people of Wisconsin that I am a true man; and capable of holding the position which I occupy. My heart beats as true to the Union, to-day, as any man's in the nation; and I want to have a chance to lead you on, even if I fall, that I may thereby prove myself. In these late victories we see the successful result of weeks and months of preparation. The achievements of our army within the last two or three weeks, has fired anew the heart of every Union soldier to press forward in the cause of right and truth, with unequalled zeal. We see now the propriety of McClellan's plan. Working on the defensive and getting a 'good ready' until we see ourselves in a position to strike death-dealing blows upon this rebellion, in every quarter."

It is generally expected that an advance will be made here upon the Potomac, as soon as the roads become any ways suitable. The flower of the army is here upon the Potomac, and when the columns move forward in solid phalanx upon the enemy at Manassas, he must give way to the Union boys, haul down his disgraceful flag, and let the glorious flag of our country, the stars and stripes, wave in its stead.

W. E. MOON,
Co. H, 2d Wisconsin Regiment.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Tenth Regiment.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Feb. 17.

We left Green river next day after I sent you my last, marched about 20 miles and camped a few miles south of Cave City, within 12 or 15 miles of the mammoth cave. Cave City takes its name from being in the vicinity of Horse cave. I notice one peculiarity existing in Kentucky in regard to cities and towns, they are nearly all of the same size, unless it be that the latter are the largest.

We arose on the morning of St. Valentine's day, (the second day's march,) struck our tents and proceeded on our way. We marched out about six miles and stopped quite a long time. Bowling Green was then distant 16 or 18 miles. We started onward again about 2 o'clock and did not stop until we arrived there, making a forced march of it. The boys stood it first rate, although a good many fell out during the last half dozen miles. Our artillery arrived just in time to send their respects to the rebels in the shape of a few shells and balls. A train of cars was just starting out when a bomb from the mouth of one of Loomis' guns put a stop to farther progress in that direction. The inhabitants say that we killed at least half a dozen of the rebels.

Where? Oh, where? is asked, is the honest fire and chivalry that was to defend Bowling Green from the attack of the hirling hordes of the northern vandals. That were to pour their blood out in defence of the great and chivalric confederate states of America? Echo answers, where? If the southerners wouldn't fight when they were so strongly fortified, it is a mystery to me when they will fight. On arriving at the banks of the river that flows on the north side of the town, we pitched our tents and went to bed, feeling well satisfied with our days work—as tired a lot of folks as I ever saw. I never was so jaded out; in fact, I was so tired that when once walking, I could hardly stop.

We arose next morning feeling much refreshed. After breakfast we fell in, marched back nearly a mile and a half to the support of the 8th brigade, while it took possession of the town. They crossed the river on a float, as the rebels had destroyed both bridges yesterday. We received orders to cross the river, and near two o'clock we started. We crossed on a bridge built with the remnants of both bridges. The lower railroad bridge was built mostly of iron. They blowed that up and it fell into the river, forming a partial crossing. The half burned remains of the upper bridge were floated down and arranged so as to complete it. The baggage had to be carried across by the men. It was loaded on a few freight cars, and thus prepared, we proceeded on our way, literally "taking the cars." It gave rise to a great deal of fun among the men. After we had loaded our baggage and started, a bystander asked what the fare was to Nashville; he received for an answer that "it was a—d hard."

The rebels have burned a large amount of property here. I should think the cost of all I've seen would amount to near half a million, if not more. Out of seven engines, only one remains that will ever be fit for use, without a great amount of fixing. That one is all whole except the boiler, which is burned. The engineers think they will have it in running order in a day or so. There were two buildings destroyed, one on each side of the track; the one on the western side was a machine shop and engine house. It is of circular or octagon form, composed of brick. The ruin is complete—piles of sheet-iron piled in each room. Also bars of iron and engines forming. As great a scene of ruin as one could imagine. The building on the other side is evidently a store house; as all of the muskets and camp utensils were found there. Nearly 3,000 stand of arms were burnt—guis of all descriptions, from an Enfield rifle down to a flint-lock musket, or a double-barrelled shot gun. Pots and camp kettles by the car load, laid scattered around. Several car loads of beef and pork were burned on the track. We took several thousand barrels of beef, pork and flour. They also left

piles of tents, which in their haste, were probably forgotten. The boys have been working building a bridge for the artillery to cross upon.

The report is that Nashville is taken, and the retreat of the rebels cut off. So they have turned tail and are coming back again. Our cavalry have been five miles down on the Pike and 20 on the other road.

We are under marching orders—start in the morning at 7 o'clock. G. H.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1862.

The following appears in the Baltimore Clipper under the head of "miscellaneous war news":

"THE OLD UNION TO BE RESTORED.—The grand news from Fort Donelson, and the west has been received in Washington with tumultuous demonstrations of joy. Gen. McClellan, the President, Secretaries Stanton and Welles, met and mingled congratulations. Among the people the pride of nationality is fully aroused. The popular cry is for the old Union—no secession—no vengeance—but the banishment of rebel leaders and generals, and the return of all others who will swear to allegiance and henceforth maintain the old flag. To Europe we must present not a weakened, but an aggrandized republic—not 34 states only, but as many more as we can conveniently add. Let the north and south be friends again; let the prosperous trade with each other be restored—and a million of men insured to arms, with cotton and cold steel, they will rule the world."

Won't that be a grand result of the war! "NO CONFESSION!" Let us pay the whole expense of the war on both sides!

"NO VENGEANCE!"—not even for the Ball's Bluff slaughter. It would not be "rendering good for evil." Besides that was not much of a disaster after all. The victims were mostly Massachusetts abolitionists, headed by an imprudent and fanatical leader, evidently without orders from his superior officer. Providence no doubt intended that defeat as a reproof to northern fanatics whose persistent interference with southern "states rights" for years past, has been mainly instrumental in provoking this war in "self defence!"

Banish a few of the rebel leaders," and to be magnanimous, a few of the fanatical leaders also, and forgive the rest, and then with "cotton and cold steel," oh, how our "aggrandized republic" will bully all Europe and "RULE THE WORLD!" J. W.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull said it has been settled by the supreme court that congress has the power to pass a confiscation bill, and that government has a right to take persons who are not loyal by contract, to take a child even, and draft into the service of the government. The master cannot hold the slave by any stronger tenure. Mr. Pomroy objected to the third section, which provides for colonization. He thought we could not afford to send out of the country the laboring men and producers, and he insisted that he should move to amend by providing for the colonization of the slaveholders, who are dangerous to the country, and whose loss would not be felt.

Mr. Wiley wanted to know where there was any constitutional power for the President to colonize negroes. He was willing to co-operate in the most stringent measures for the confiscation of property, but had the senator from Illinois counted the inmates of the penitentiary as soldiers? It would cost \$500 a head to colonize and keep ignorant slaves.

Mr. Pomroy said his amendment would obviate that, as there would be only a few slaveholders to colonize.

Mr. Wiley—I propose to hang all such traitors, and thus save the expense of transportation. (Applause in the galleries, which was immediately checked by the chair.)

By consent, Mr. Fessenden introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue to public creditors certificates for the whole amount of debt, in certificates of not less than \$1,000, payable in one year or earlier, at the option of the government, bearing six per cent interest.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill was taken up and passed.

SENATE resumed the consideration of the confiscation bill.

Mr. Ten Eyck said there was a great aversion at the north to having large masses of free negroes turned loose among them, nor could they be allowed to travel at large in the south.

Mr. Sumner entirely agreed with the senator from Kansas, Mr. Pomroy, in the objection to any recognition of the fugitive slave law, which he thought never had authority in the constitution. He moved to make a verbal amendment to obviate all succession of any thing of that kind. The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the senate went into executive session and subsequent adjourned.

New York, Feb. 26.
Special to Tribune.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Several days have passed since a gun has been fired from the rebel batteries on the lower Potomac, although numerous vessels have sailed by them, and the rebellion seems to be in their places. It is doubted whether they may not be blackened, and whether the gunners have not left the banks of the Potomac. Two Whitworth guns reached Gen. Hooker yesterday, and will be used to ascertain the true facts of the case.

World's dispatch.—The indications in the senate to-day are clearly in favor of the immediate passage of Senator Trumbull's confiscation bill, with an amendment freeing all slaves of rebels. Senator Powell will make a speech to-morrow against the bill, and take occasion to explain his present position as a senator, it being intimated that his views are inconsistent with his holding his seat at the present time.

The house judiciary committee are nearly agreed on a confiscation bill, but may possibly await the action of the senate. The tremendous gale that commenced so furiously on Monday night, has dried up the mud, and prepared solid ground for our soldiers to march over. Already a wonderful change has taken place, and the soldiers are becoming confident that they are going to move at last.

Times' special.—Gen. McClellan received a dispatch a hour since, from the west, confirming the report that Nashville, Tenn., is taken by Gen. Buell's army, and stating that the rebels have fallen back on Murfreesboro, about 30 miles south of Nashville.

The judgment in the court martial in the case of Col. James Kerrigan has been approved by Major General McClellan, and a general order issued carrying it into effect. The court did not find Kerrigan guilty of treason, but of inefficiency and of conduct unbecoming an officer, in the gross neglect of his military duty, as manifested in the disorganized and disgraceful condition of his regiment. Kerrigan was adjudged to be dismissed from the service.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.

SENATE.—Messrs. Doolittle and Sumner presented petitions for emancipation. Mr. McDougal, from the special committee, reported a bill for the establishment of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

On the motion of Mr. Wade, the bill for occupation and cultivation of cotton lands was taken up.

HOUSE.—Mr. Voorhies, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thanks of congress to Major General McClellan. Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, objected. The President has approved of the United States note law, and it is therefore a law.

Mr. Lovis, Feb. 26.
A Fort Donelson dispatch to the Democrat of yesterday, says: "A boat just from Clarksville reports the evacuation of Nashville. The Union citizens of that place sent a boat to Clarksville, which towed one of our gunboats to Nashville for their protection. The rebels, with Gen. Harris, retreated to Murfreesboro. Gen. Harris burnt all the state documents before leaving."

Gen. Grant has declared martial law over West Tennessee, with the understanding that when a sufficient number of citizens of the state return to their allegiance, and show a desire to maintain law and order over the territory, all military restrictions will be withdrawn. Postal facilities are extended to Clarksville, and the mail bags will follow the flag.

The gunboat R. B. Forbes was seen by the Spaulding anchor near Nags Head this A. M. White flags were displayed on all the houses in that vicinity.

Major J. T. Sawyer arrived at Norfolk yesterday, having left Elizabeth City on Sunday. He represents everything quiet in that locality. He says that the entire federal fleet left the waters of the Pamlico on Saturday A. M., but that two of them, returned in the evening. He also states that but few of the inhabitants remained in the place.

The Wilmington Journal of yesterday says that five or six federal gunboats have entered the Roanoke river.

FOURTEEN MONDAY, Feb. 25.
The steamer S. L. Spaulding arrived here this afternoon, having left Roanoke Island the day before. No news by her we learn of the failure to lay the telegraph cable across the bay. On the day that the Hobboken sailed, sixteen miles of the cable were laid in the most successful manner, when operations stopped for the night. On yesterday the Hobboken was occupied in taking soundings, when the severe gale which sprang up early this day struck her about noon. Her steam pipe broke soon afterwards, and she became unmanageable, drifting upon Cape Henry, where she went ashore and broke in two last night. She is a total loss. All hands saved. The remainder of the cable, about 15 miles, destroyed before it was abandoned; about an equal quantity is laid in the bay, and the end is buried up.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 26.
Floor market dull and dropping. Sales 6,000 bbls. 5,456,50 super state, 5,706,75 extra state, 5,546,50 super western, 5,706,58 common to medium extra western. Rye flour steady 3,254,25. Wheat market dull and declining. Sales 15,000 bushels 1,41 winter red western, 1,43 winter red state.

Legislative.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Hopkins reported against the proposition to make an appropriation to send contributions to the London "World's Fair."

ASSEMBLY.—The Commissioners of the School and University Fund sent in a report of the transactions of these funds since the organization of the government. Forty seven petitions for the passage of a bill authorizing the suspension of specie payment by the banks, and twenty-one resolutions against it were presented at opening of the morning session, among them one by Mr. Bates in favor.

Another \$5 appropriation of postage stamps was made.

Mr. Palmer, from the select committee, reported upon the portion of the message of the Governor in regard to a national armory. The committee accompanied their report by a memorial to congress asking for the establishment of a naval depot at Milwaukee, and of a national armory somewhere on the Fox river, in the counties of Brown, Outagamie or Winnebago. Passed.

The Governor sent in the veto of the bill granting swamp land to Jackson county for the purpose of building a jail. The veto was sustained.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.

Two old and respectable citizens of St. Louis returned here this morning from the southern confederacy, where they had been to attend to some business. They found it difficult to get back, as well as to go there. They left Memphis on Tuesday, the 18th inst., thence through Kentucky, and concluded their passage on a St. Louis and Cairo packet.

On the day they left Memphis, the Tennessee legislature arrived, having adjourned at the place where they were to convene to convene on the following day, to discuss the important question, "What shall we do, considering the circumstances?"

One thousand persons arrived from Nashville on the same day. The gold and silver, or all that could be got at, had been moved to Memphis from Nashville, and a panic of colossal dimensions had seized the rebels, which was a great consolation to the loyal citizens. State and confederate scrip was off at 100-value whatever at New Madrid. There were only 3,000 troops, including two Arkansas regiments under Col. Ganters. Barbed wire had been thrown over a mile and a half below New Madrid, near Dr. Martin's. Jeff. Thompson was at New Madrid, but held no command.

When near Columbus the two gentlemen learned that there were eight or nine large boats there; supposed to be for the purpose of conveying the Columbus troops south, on the order for so doing being issued. Included in the list of boats were the John Stmonds, H. R. W. Hill, Magnolia, Vicksburg, Charnier, and DeSoto.

The following is a special received this morning from Cairo:

Nashville has been occupied by the federal forces under Gen. Buell. They reached there and took possession of the town without opposition four days ago. Flooded, previously burning both railroad bridges across the Cumberland river."

The Governor of Tennessee is endeavoring to save his state, and the report is confirmed that he has ordered all his troops to return to their homes and lay down their arms.

The Tennessee legislature is called together for next Monday. There is no opposition offered anywhere on the Cumberland to the Union movements. The people say they are willing to take the oath of allegiance, while flags are reported to be flying in Memphis.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.—Many a patriot will sympathize with President Lincoln, to whose anxiety on national affairs is now superadded the grief of a family bereavement in the loss of a favorite son. The expression we use understandingly, for the lad was of such an age, and had exhibited such traits of mind as to attach him closely to his father. The president's three sons were Robert, an undergraduate at Harvard College; William, the deceased, and Thomas the youngest, and now recovering from dangerous illness. This last, by the way, has a prefix and childish nickname that will endanger his place in history, since we notice the Washington reporters are calling him "Thaddeus. Many Illinoisans and early friends of the Lincoln family will have no difficulty in recognizing the origin of the mistake, since "Thad" has been frequently his father's traveling companion in his circuit practice in this state. It was simply a playful nickname given to the youngest, almost to the supplanting of his real name. William, the second son, of eleven years, now deceased, was a lad of more than usual promise. He was thoughtful and studious beyond his years, and already had displayed promises of literary ability. A few days after the battle of Ball's Bluff, the lad came into the office of the Washington Republican and presented for insertion a poetical tribute to the lamented Col. Baker, which appeared in the following issue of the paper. It was done at his own instance and consulting no one, and the piece was more than creditable in the tone and feeling exhibited by a writer of his years. The White House for the first time has been opened for a child's funeral. Under memorable circumstances the nation will mourn with the president's family in their bereavement, for the mourners are scattered throughout the land, and in many households festivity and merry-makings have been hushed by the presence of the destroyer.—Chicago Tribune.

Col. Kellogg, commanding at Cape Girardeau, telegraphs to acting Brig. Gen. Peine, at Cairo, thus:

"Yesterday (Feb. 8th) several companies of cavalry, with one company of Ross' infantry, secured the country west, bringing in 60 prisoners. Our cavalry also counted a large force of rebel cavalry 15 miles beyond Bloomfield. They succeeded in routing them, killing seven, wounding many, and taken twenty prisoners. We had two missing and one wounded. They found five bodies, known to be Union men, murdered."

W. P. KELLOGG,
Col. Commanding.

Gen. E. A. Paine, commanding Cairo.

Cairo, Feb. 26th.
That's laconic and specific. Had this policy been pursued from the start, rebels would have been scarce in Missouri. I hope Gen. Hitchcock, Gen. Paine's successor, will not on the example of General, nor Colonel P.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1001 At the Hyatt House Hall this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock. For order, GRAND BRIGOR.

AN ORDINANCE.

To prevent the running at large of horses in the streets of the City of Janesville.

Section 1. No horse shall be allowed to remain loose or run at large in any of the streets, lanes, highways or public grounds of the city.

Section 2. Any person who shall permit a horse owned by him or in his custody, or under his control, to remain loose or run at large in the streets, lanes, highways or public grounds of the city on conviction thereof shall be fined a sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars for each offense.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect from and after the date of its passage.

Attest, J. BARBER, City Clerk. Feb. 25, 1862.

Wood Wanted.

100 CORDS dry wood or hails wanted, at Camp Hill, near Janesville, immediately. J. W. HARRIS, Janesville.

Money to Loan.

On Farming Lands, where the security will be three times the value of the amount loaned. Address Box 558 Janesville, LaSalle, describing the property.

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